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mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

"BE NOT RIGHTEOUS OVERMUCH."

Not void of Heaven is he who loves— Heaven views it and the right approves. Yet purer principles within, Unguarded, may become a sin; Excessive love of earthly things, Man's beast's low level brings.

Not void of Heaven is he whose mind Seeks all that's noble and refined, Whose spirit is from guile secure; Yet even here all may betide— Excess of self-respect is pride.

Not void of Heaven is he who speaks Truth from his heart, and ever seeks Its wholesome doctrine to avert; Yet even here a man may err— Unkindness dwells in the excess Of right in one's own breast.

Not void of Heaven is he whose heart In human sorrows bears a part, He who, with tenderest sympathies, His fallen fellow sinner sees, But of it beware, lest, loving him, Thou learn at length to love his sin.

Not void of Heaven is he whose soul Can ever fleshly lust control. Thrice happy he who feels within Unbounded hatred of all sin; But what if you the sin eschew, And hate thy fellow sinner too!

Be wise; be sober. Teach thine heart Justly and well to bear its part. Be wisely ready to forgive. Be just; let purest virtues live Within thy soul, reversed as such— But "Be not righteous overmuch."

(Weldon's Goodfellow.)

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS AND ELECTIONS.

The following list of nominating conventions and elections to be held within the coming few months, will be found of interest:

July 29—Delaware Republican State Convention, in Georgetown.

July 29—Alabama Democratic State Convention, in Montgomery.

August 3—Election of Congressmen in Kentucky.

August 5—Louisiana Republican State Convention, in New Orleans.

August 5—Kansas Farmers' "Reform" Convention, in Topeka.

August 6—Election in North Carolina of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Congressmen, etc.

August 6—Michigan Farmers' Convention in Lansing.

August 12—Massachusetts Labor Reform Convention in Farmington Grove.

August 18—Election in Ohio on the proposed new constitution.

August 18—Meeting of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League in Reading.

August 19—Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in Harrisburg.

August 19—Tennessee Democratic State Convention in Nashville.

August 20—Alabama Republican State Convention in Montgomery.

August 24—Louisiana Democratic State Convention in New Orleans.

August 26—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in Pittsburg.

August 26—Ohio Democratic State Convention in Columbus.

August 26—Michigan Republican State Convention in Lansing.

August 25—Missouri Democratic State Convention in Jefferson City.

August 26—Kansas Republican State Convention in Topeka.

September 1—Election of State officers and Congressmen in Vermont.

September 2—Missouri Farmers' State Convention in Jefferson City.

September 2—Election of Congressmen in California.

September 9—Minnesota Republican State Convention in Minneapolis.

September 9—New York "Liberal Republican" Convention in Albany.

September 14—Election of State officers and Congressmen in Maine.

September 23—Minnesota Democratic State Convention in St. Paul.

September 24—Nevada Republican State Convention in Winnemucca.

October 13—Election of State officers and Congressmen in Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio. The new constitution of Ohio, even if adopted, will not change the time for the State election this year. After this year the election will be held in November.

October 14—Election of Legislature in Georgia.

October 23—Election of Congressmen in West Virginia.

November 2—Election of State officers and Congressmen in Louisiana.

November 3—Election of State officers and Congressmen in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee; election of Congress only in Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MOBILE, July 8th, 1874.

To the Editor of the Louisianaian.

As it is in Louisiana, so it is in Alabama, the movement to establish a "White League" party will prove a failure. Do not believe that a corporal's guard can be collected together squarely on the issue, outside of Mobile county, in the State; and in Mobile county it will not amount to much, if the roughs are excepted.

For several days past an address, signed by one hundred citizens has been paraded in a conspicuous place in the Mobile Register, calling on the different wards to assemble their hosts on a certain night this month, and then and there, sans delay, to a convention of White Leaguers, to be held in this city on the 14th. Thus far I have not heard a dozen educated white men approve of it. Of the one hundred names signed to this call, I will be willing to wager a small amount of postage currency, that if the files of the Register for the past twenty years can be obtained, you will find these same names attached to every call that opposed liberty or humanity to the negro. They have been the candidates or office seekers in every political campaign for more than twenty years, and have passed through all the grades, from secession to H. G., who they also stalked, in hopes of success. But being defeated in all their moves on the political chess-board, their greed for office have driven them to such desperation, that they are trying the old Know Nothing dodge, but under a new name, trying to arouse the evil passions of the negro-hating roughs, who loaf about street corners, to intimidate the black man and keep him from the polls as these same would-be leaders did the Irish and Germans, in Know Nothing times.

But it won't take, the country Democrats are dependent on the blacks for their bread, and are not so foolish as to incur the enmity of the blacks to satisfy a few political demagogues in this city of prejudices. Yours, &c. EX-WHAIR.

PENNSYLVANIA EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

The tenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League will be held in Reading on Tuesday, Aug. 18. William Nesbitt of Altoona, is President of the League.

The call says: "That since the Civil Rights bill has been strangled in the house of its friends, it behooves the colored men to use all honorable means to secure to themselves and their posterity all the rights and privileges to which they are justly entitled, and it is deemed of the highest importance that they meet together to deliberate respecting their past disappointments, their present condition and their future course. The President calls on the colored people of the State to secure a full representation at this annual meeting, to re-organize their old associations, or organize new ones, and send their best men to represent them, so that their deliberations may be wise, and that correct conclusions may be reached as to their future course."

A RELIC OF NAPOLEON I.

"Gen. Bertrand," says the *Ordre*, "at this moment at Chiselhurst, presented on his arrival, to the Prince Imperial a watch which belonged to the Emperor Napoleon I., and inside which is an inscription, containing an interesting historical reminiscence relative to the Battle of Rivoli:

"The Emperor Napoleon, a captive at St. Helena, exchanged his watch for that of Gen. Bertrand. 'This is the one,' said his Majesty, 'which I wore at Rivoli. I drew it from my pocket at two in the morning, and said to Joubert: come, attack; day has not yet broken.'"

The young Prince was deeply touched at the General's gift, and showed great emotion at receiving from his hands that object, to which such interesting reminiscences are attached."

PINCHBACK'S POLICY.

He Talks to the Third Warders.

COUNSEL THEM TO HEAL THEIR DIFFERENCES, AND TENDERS REPUBLICAN SOME PATHEMIC ADVICE.

(From the N. O. Times 12th Inst.)

The Third Ward Republican Club had a large turnout last night. After a somewhat animated discussion on points relating to the internal management of the club, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback made his appearance in answer to special invitation of the club. He was received with some enthusiasm. He at once entered upon a discussion of the merits of the controversy prevailing in the ward between opposing factions. He said he had promised to give that controversy a candid consideration, and so far as he was concerned as a member of the State Central Committee, a fair adjudication according to the facts. He had fulfilled these promises, and was now prepared to say that justice and right was with the club presided over by Mr. Ladd. This announcement was received with applause, but the speaker said it was not his purpose, in these remarks, to invoke their applause, but rather to aid in

BRINGING ABOUT REPUBLICAN UNITY in the peculiar and important campaign upon which the State had now entered. The Democracy and the White Leagues seek to inaugurate a conflict of races, and in view of that fact it behooved his colored friends to stand shoulder to shoulder, and he called upon every man who had a drop of black blood in his veins to take heed, to cast aside all causes of strife, and stand a compact mass for the defense of their rights and liberties and the maintenance of the Republican party. He then spoke of the white men who on a former occasion abandoned the Republicans to go into the Fusion party. Alluding to Gen. Campbell, he said he had warned him that he did not know what he was doing; that he was wandering into a wilderness in which he would be lost, and would only find himself when he came back (as he had done) a suppliant for restoration to Republican favor. So he said now to his white friends, if indeed any of them feared to meet the issue so prominent in the canvass, and were found of

UNITED TO REPUBLICAN UNITY, and the due maintenance of equal political rights among all citizens, both white and black, they would regret the mistake, and when they should hereafter return, as others had done, he would forgive them as he had forgiven Campbell and his erring brothers. There was not and could not be, in his opinion, any disparagement of the equal rights of the white and black people of this State. Both must be equally protected. Whoever attempts to destroy this just political equality, whether in favor of the white people or the black people, is certain to come to grief. The rise of the White League had filled him with astonishment, and he was wholly unable to account for so stupendous a mistake on the part of the Democrats of Louisiana.

THEY WERE SO IDIOTIC, so monstrous, so necessarily destructive of the ambition of those who got them up, that it was incredible that the Democratic party should have encouraged their organization. They implied a wild miscalculation of the sentiment which exists all over the country. More especially was this true of the North, where, if there was one sentiment more firmly fixed than another, it was that the black people of the South should enjoy equal rights before the law.

He discussed this matter at great length, and insisted that the Republican party should take a bold stand, not for the black people or for their supremacy, but for the simple maintenance of the rights, liberties and privileges of white men as well as black men. If the colored people should attempt in their behalf what the White Leagues

PROPOSED FOR THE CAUCASIAN RACE, they would deserve the same disaster which must inevitably overwhelm the Democracy in their insane purpose of bringing on a race struggle.

Passing from this topic, Mr. Pinchback proceeded to read a very caustic lecture to his party on the subject of its internal management. There had

MISREPRESENTATIONS REGARDING THE SOUTH.

While no honest man will deny that the reconstructed States of the South have been subjected to a system of plunder since the war for which politicians of recent origin are mainly responsible, it is also true that these politicians do not belong to any particular political organization. In fact, human nature, as it is evidenced in the acts of political leaders in the South, is the same as it is in the North. The robberies of Tweed in New York are offset by the thefts of Moses in South Carolina. The railroad management of the Harrisburg Legislature finds its counterpart in Richmond. But it has become fashionable to hold the Southern States up as examples of misrule, and the responsibility therefore is generally accredited to the "carpet-baggers."

South Carolina is the most frightful example of this kind—the ever-standing exposition of carpet-bag dishonesty. Yet the truth is that, with one exception, the executive officers of that State are natives, and that there are, in fact, only two natives in the Senate, while the lower House of the Legislature is also mainly composed of natives, and with rare exceptions the same may be said of the county officers.

A similar misapprehension exists in regard to the State of Alabama. The statistics, however, show that those in which the carpet-baggers and Republicans have had control, and now have control, are in a better financial condition than those in which the Democrats have had the management of affairs. The Alabama State Journal has been investigating this subject with rather curious results. We quote as follows:

"The debt of South Carolina was \$6,192,743 in 1860, and it was increased to \$7,668,900 in 1870. The debt of Virginia in 1870 was \$33,005,159; in 1870 it had been increased to \$45,712,000. The increase in South Carolina was only \$1,473,156; in Virginia, \$12,626,481. Or a rate of increase in Democratic Virginia about twelve dollars to one dollar in Republican South Carolina! Tennessee increased its debt from \$16,743,607 in 1860 to \$32,576,000 in 1870, and that, too, after having sold out all its railroads and reduced its indebtedness by the amount realized from their sale! In 1860 the debt of Louisiana was \$10,701,642; in 1870 it was \$25,051,000, an increase of \$14,349,358 in Louisiana, while the increase in Tennessee, after deducting the amount claimed from railroad sales, was \$15,918,373, or an increase in Democratic Tennessee of two dollars to one in Republican Louisiana! But Georgia is the great exemplar of Democracy in Democratic eyes! Let us see what tale her debt tells: In 1860 the debt of Georgia was \$3,354,750; in 1870 it had been increased to \$6,014,500, an increase in ten years of \$2,659,750. The debt of Alabama in 1860 was \$5,098,000; in 1870 it had been increased to \$5,382,000, an increase in Alabama in ten years of only \$284,000. Here, then, is a rate of increase in the debt of Democratic Georgia of about ten dollars to one dollar in Republican Alabama! Or a rate of increase in Alabama less than any other Southern State! Virginia, a white man's government, has piled up debt faster than any other Southern State! Both Tennessee and Virginia, boasting Democratic State governments, have virtually repudiated their bonded indebtedness! And Georgia, another Democratic State government, has deliberately repudiated over eight millions of its bonded indebtedness!"—National Republican.

The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

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PERSONAL.

Senator J. R. West returned home early this week, from the duties of an arduous session in our National Capitol. The only sitting member of the U. S. Senate our State had during the past session, the Senator's duties proved laborious and exacting. We are pleased to notice, however, he returns in good health and with cheerful ardor.

Our sanctum was on Wednesday by the presence of our genial friend, Hon. John W. Gair of Clinton, East Feliciana parish. A tried and true party leader in his district and an upright and honest Republican, we are gratified to observe that the Republicans therein have determined to effect his nomination to the State Senate.

The Vicksburg Plain Dealer is the name of a Republican journal, intended to meet an urgent necessity of the Republican party in the city of Vicksburg, Warren county, Miss.

Judging from the prospectus, the Plain Dealer will be a fearless and outspoken advocate of Republican principles and measures. That its management will be in every sense high-toned, commending its presence alike as a welcome visitor in the family of the highest as of the humblest, we are sure. We welcome our new contemporary, and bid it God-speed in its noble work.

PLAIN TALK TO REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

The Election of November next, though determining the position of only one State officer, the Treasurer, and involving the selection of the General Assembly and members of Congress, is felt to be one of more than ordinary importance, both to the party, the colored people, and the citizens generally of Louisiana.

For the first time the cruel prejudices that have sought to destroy or abridge our rights, in secret and indirect ways, have appeared unmasked, and propose now, through the organization of a party, based upon discriminations of race, and color, to compass political success, at the expense and cost, not only of the public quiet and industrial prosperity of the State, but of all those civil and political privileges belonging to the colored people, and purchased by the blood and treasure of a civil war. From these causes the contest will assume more than ordinary harshness and be attended with more than ordinary dangers to the peace of the community and perpetuity of those friendly feelings and amicable relations, that underlie the social and material progress of the State. Again in this exceptional period of American politics—a period in which parties in the South are in transition, and seeking their normal relations—increased significance attaches to the election, because the complexion given the politics and government of the country in the next two years, will probably determine, and certainly effect our vital interest, political and otherwise, for many years to come. Not only to avoid past mistakes, but to circumscribe their evil consequences, and by a wise forecast—anticipating and providing for the exigencies of the future—discretion, wisdom and great vigilance must be exercised by the voters in the conduct of the approaching campaign, and the present is an occasion, when, on the part of the public journals, great plainness of speech is not only justified, but absolutely demanded.

The election of delegates to the Conventions no less than of officers to position of public trust, must be made by the people. The people must constitute and control the primary assemblies, and the Conventions, by a personal presence and effort that will result in nominating men both to conventions and to office of their choice—men who will not only be their choice, but competent to represent their interest, and who practically will represent them in their votes, in spite of either the bluster, tricks, cajolery, promises or the money of the demagogues and rings that may seek to control them. No man who seeks the position of a delegate, through the influence of a bribe, of either money or office, is worthy of public trust; and any man, duly elected, who betrays his trust through bribery or corruption and exaction from his constituents that will make him cower and drive him from the association of honorable men. More than this the voters should let their servants, the delegates elect, know that they will not only watch them with a jealous eye, but that they reserve the right of revision over their political action, and if said delegates, so far forget themselves and the rights of their constituents, as, under corrupt influences of any sort to nominate for offices of honor and trust, bad and untrustworthy men, they, the people, will refuse their ratification of the nominations made, and if need be, in their sovereign capacity, will undertake, afresh the work of placing before the people for their suffrages good and true men. There was never a period in the history of Louisiana when the interest of the State, the rights of the colored people, and the success of the Republican party so demanded honest and competent men in office and never a time when the personal and persistent attention of the voters to their interest was more required to secure the elevation of such men. Let us have a State Convention elected by the people; with the confidence of the people; comprehending the interests of the people; and who will faithfully represent

the popular will; and with such a Convention, there will be nominations made that will not only rally the full Republican vote, and guarantee a Republican victory in November, but secure a State Government, that will equally and evenly protect the rights of all the citizens, and give an unexampled growth and prosperity to our beloved State.

A RUN TO MANDEVILLE.

On Sunday, July 12th, Senator Pinchback, accompanied by Hon. Wm. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Public Education, and Hon. J. Ross Stewart, of Tensas parish, took passage on the good steamer Camelia, and after a very pleasant trip of about two hours duration, were safely landed at Mandeville.

They were met at the landing by Mr. LeBlanc, Hon. A. J. Conzin, Mr. Joseph Matthews, Mr. Robinson, and other prominent citizens of Mandeville, and escorted to the residence of Mr. LeBlanc, where the party were received and treated in the most hospitable manner. The news of the distinguished arrivals soon spread, and attracted a large number of friends, all anxious to see Gov. Pinchback and have a talk with him upon current topics.

The crowd had now assumed such proportions that it was thought best in order to answer the many questions, that Gov. Pinchback should publicly address the assembly.

A temporary stand was soon erected and the meeting organized by electing Mr. Joseph Matthews, as President, and Mr. Israel Jones, as Secretary.

Gov. Pinchback was then introduced and made a forcible and practical address which was listened to with marked attention throughout, and the close a vote of thanks and three hearty cheers were given Gov. Pinchback.

Mr. Brown being loudly called for, arose and made some appropriate remarks, dwelling particularly upon the policy of the White League, proving the whole movement to be impracticable and absurd, in that it would be madness on the part of the whites to throw seventy thousand black people—the men that cultivated the soil and upon whom the prosperities of Louisiana so largely depended,—out of employment.

The speaker also alluded to the importance of schools and of educating the children so as to make good citizens, and closed by urging the colored men to heal all differences and stand true to the party that had given them the blessings of "liberty and the right to the pursuit of happiness."

Superintendent Brown made a fine impression upon his audience who evidently appreciated the force of his eloquent remarks and the importance of the several suggestions contained therein. A vote of thanks and three hearty cheers were also given him.

Mr. Stewart also made a short speech, abounding in well-timed and effective suggestions, after which the meeting adjourned.

The leading men present on the occasion congratulated the speakers, and exacted from them a promise that they would soon pay them another visit, and upon assurances that they would comply with the request, the crowd quietly dispersed.

The day was most pleasantly spent and at half-past four o'clock, the party took the steamer for the city, carrying with them the kind wishes of their friends who accompanied them, to the boat, and feeling that the trip had been one of profit as well as of pleasure.

HON. WM. MURRELL.

We see published in the *Vindicator*, of July 4th, 1874, a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Tallulah Central Club, among which was the following:

"Resolved, That we fully indorse the action of the convention of June 16th, in nominating the Hon. Wm. Murrell, for our next Representative, and 'our champion' can rely upon our undivided support and influence."

Mr. Murrell is an active, clever gentleman, and did good service in the last Assembly.

We are glad to see that the people of Madison are determined to send him back to the House of Representatives again, as we feel sure that with a more extended experience and a calmer time to exercise his influence, his constituents will find in him an efficient and honest representative.

TACTICS OF THE ENEMY.

A wise general is never willingly ignorant of or indifferent to the plans of his enemy. We have watched, with considerable interest, therefore, the Democratic programme of the coming campaign so far as the same has, from time to time, been indicated in their journals and individual utterances. It is proposed in the parish of Orleans to make the fight exceedingly descriptive, especially in the direction of labor. The surplus of idle white men in the city—many voting in the line of their "bread and butter" or not at all—it is proposed to utilize to the fullest extent, not by appeals to their prejudices of race, but by giving them employment that the more industrious and tractable colored laborer now enjoys. The demagogues, who have of old times run the Democratic party in this city, have more than once forced unwilling tribute from their better conditioned, non-political white neighbors, and they are encouraged, from success in the past, to apply the political screws to the mercantile and other capital classes, who need labor, so as not only to obtain contributions for the current expenses of the canvass but so as to control Caucasian votes, for the White League candidates, that would otherwise remain uncast or else be cast with the Republican party. Our adversaries really mean in the parish of Orleans, where white labor is comparatively abundant, if possible to rob the colored man of his work and his bread, in order to conciliate the laboring white classes, or to intimidate the colored. This line of action cannot be followed however in the country parishes without irreparable financial injury to the white proscriptivist himself. A different class of expedients must, therefore, be adopted in the country, where the colored votes so largely predominate. Systematic efforts to discourage, to demoralize, and to intimidate Republicans, will be made in the parishes, so as if possible to prevent the casting of more than two-thirds of our vote. They propose to say to the colored voters, who are unprovided with paper and mill facilities, and cut off from contact with reliable sources of information, that the President has abandoned the colored people in Texas and Arkansas, and will do it here; that the Federal Court, upon which they have relied for the protection of their civil and political rights, can no more be depended upon, as was evident from the decision of Justice Bradley, in the Grant parish cases; and the National Congress and the National Republican party, as was evidenced in their action on the Civil Rights Bill, are getting tired of the colored voters, and do not propose any longer to champion them; and, finally, that Gov. Kellogg, distrustful of the colored people, proposes to conciliate the white conservatives by the use of his patronage, and that in order to protect himself against supposed danger, will sign the Election Bill now in his hands, and through the machinery that it furnishes secure such a Legislature as will act in harmony with him, and deprive the colored people of their due proportion of representation in the government. All these plausible and specious misrepresentations, in their varied and multifarious phases, are to be made and reiterated to the rural voters, so as to inspire suspicion of their leaders, and their party; distrust of their friends; discouragement in their efforts—to be followed up with threats, implied, suggested or declared—so as, by some or all means, to destroy the interest in the minds of the Republican voters in the coming election, and to deter and prevent them from casting their ballots for the Republican candidates for office. We have reasonable grounds to believe that these Democratic devices against the success of our party, whether emanating from the malice or deceit of their projectors, will be brought to naught. In the city, their plans are already well understood, and efficient measures taken to thwart them; and in the country parishes, long before the election, by a thorough canvass made by the Re-

publican leaders, the mischievous and slanderous misrepresentations, designed to mislead the colored voter, will be thoroughly refuted, and the public confidence, temporarily held in abeyance by these distortions of facts, will be given with increased fullness to the true leaders of the people. It will then appear that the President, far as he has given any attention to his political views or questions affecting the South, has only demanded that the Republican party should elect honest men to office, and protect and not oppress the people; that a large majority of a Republican Congress voted for the Civil Rights Bill, and that its passage was delayed on technical grounds, and only a few unscrupulous men and those too elected by colored votes, have proved recreant to their duty; that the dissenting opinion of Judge Bradley was made on a grave constitutional question, not yet passed upon by the Supreme Court, and that there was nothing in this opinion or the circumstances that surrounded it, that indicated either a lack of integrity in the Judge, an indifference to the sanctity of the rights of the colored people, or an indisposition to protect the same; and finally it is a matter of record, that Gov. Kellogg has, by public proclamation denounced the objectionable election bill, now before him, and declared his purpose never to sign the same; and that no amount of Democratic bluster or blarney could induce him to damn his good name and influence by thus going back on his official pledge. In conclusion, we do not need either questionable election machinery, nor the unquestionable discreditable expedients of our political opponents, to secure a Republican success in November.

We tender, and demand a fair deal, and a "barran accident," instead to have it.

THIRTEENTH WARD CLUB.

It was our pleasure to visit the above named orderly and interesting Club on last Tuesday evening, and justice compels us to say that its proceedings were characterized by more decorum and dignity than we have witnessed for some time past in the clubs that we have visited in this city. When we arrived Hon. Mr. Sewell was making an interesting and instructive address. He soon gave way for Senator Pinchback, who had been invited to speak.

The Senator was received with enthusiastic applause, and made an able and eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

On concluding his remarks, a vote of thanks was tendered, and many of the members came forward and congratulated him. Our worthy friend, A. Dejeu, was the next speaker, and judging from the attention given him, he is a favorite with his constituents. He was followed by Capt. Bush, who, we regret we were not able to hear, as we were compelled to leave.

We have received the first number of the Iberville Pioneer, a Republican weekly journal, published in Plaquemine in the proprietary interests of the widow of the late Senator C. E. Merrill. From the vigor of the issue before us we judge the Republicans of Iberville have cause of gratulation in their new journal.

13th WARD MEETING.

NEW ORLEANS July 14, 1874.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the 13th Ward Guards, held on the above date, resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the course pursued by Senator T. B. Stamps, in the Legislature, and expressing faith in his unwavering devotion to the principles of Republicanism; recommending him as the unanimous choice of the club for the nomination to Congress from the second district.

Resolutions were also adopted expressing confidence in the Hon. John Gair, camp, and nominating him as the choice of the club, as a candidate to the State nominating convention from the 13th ward.

After which the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback addressed the club with an able and interesting speech, admiring and instructive; he was frequently applauded.

The following gentlemen also addressed the meeting, J. Gaircamp, L. Sewell, A. Dejeu and Captain Bush.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday 21st instant.

H. A. HOLSTON, President.

ARMENDE PIERCE, Secretary.

OUR GULF OUTLET.

ACTION OF LOGGERS.

THERMON.

THE LOUISIANIAN, representing especially the colored masses, and therefore, alive to the industrial movements that affect and concern the laborers of the State, has frequently discussed and sought to advance the movements, not only pending on the questions of railways and levees, but more particularly the various projects looking to the securing of adequate outlets from the Mississippi to the Gulf.

Two plans have been suggested, to wit: an artificial water-line, secured by the construction of the Fort St. Philip Canal, and a deeper river channel, secured by the construction, at one of the river mouths, of permanent and sufficient jetties—and each has found earnest advocates in our State. We, however, with the light before us, giving preference to the adoption of the Canal scheme, but seeking mainly the furtherance of some practicable form of the great enterprise, of an ample outlet for our products, propose to give our readers some idea of the present status of the "outlet" question, and its prospect of success in some one of the suggested forms herein referred to; restricting ourselves more especially to the action had on the Canal project. Under House Resolutions March 14th, 1871, Capt. Howell made a preliminary survey of the proposed Canal, from the Mississippi river, at or near Fort St. Philip to Isle au Breton Sound, and submitted estimates thereupon of the work. Subsequently, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, Gen. Humphreys, a Board of Engineers, composed of Gens. Barnard, Newton, Gillmore, Warren, Weitzel and Col. Craighead and Major Howell, revised the report of Major Howell, and submitted a report thereon with additional estimates. In transmitting this latter report to the Secretary of War, Gen. Humphreys, while conceding the practicability of the construction of the Canal, adds:

"To determine, however, the best line for the location of the canal across the peninsula, and the best point for its entering the river, and also the position and manner of its entering Isle au Breton Pass, requires further surveys, borings and examinations and measurements, and the preparation of plans based upon their results."

"The board, excepting Colonel Barnard, submits an estimate of the cost of constructing a canal of the dimensions stated, within the limits designated, which it believes to be ample."

The Board of Engineers in their report in sections 1, 2, 7, and 8, favoring this Canal, reach substantially the same conclusions suggested by Gen. Humphreys, and with him favor, as preliminary to actual locations and work on the canal, further surveys, borings and other examinations and measurements, &c."

Gen. Barnard, the President of the Board of Engineers, submitted a dissenting report, affirming that the feasibility of the Canal was yet undetermined and also that the opening of one of the passes or mouths of the river by jetties was more practicable and desirable. It may be remarked in this connection, that Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, in his celebrated work on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River, pages 449-455, and also before the Senate Transportation Committee, admits the feasibility of the jetty system, though he now contends, that the tidal current is not sufficient to obviate the expense of "an annual extension of jetties." Movements were made by the friends of each of the plans of outlets, currently, to secure favorable action by Congress. The Canal succeeded in the House, but the Senate declined passing the bill for the present, and the Transportation Committee instructed Gen. West, to report in their behalf a recommendation of additional surveys and appropriations therefor, as a preliminary to the formal adoption of the Fort St. Philip project, by the Government—at the same time, they reported favorably upon Senate Bill 577, which proposed, in the meanwhile, to authorize the construction of jetties by Capt. Eades, at his own expense—giving him two years to obtain results, and the appropriate

ions to be turned over to him under stringent conditions and only so far as his scheme should be a success.

This Committee was composed of the following Senators:

Windom, Minnesota; Sherman, Ohio; Conkling, New York; West, Louisiana; Mitchell, Oregon; Conover, Florida; Davis, West Virginia; Johnston, Virginia, and Norwood, of Georgia.

As matters now stand, the initial action by Congress has been taken thoroughly to test the feasibility and expediency of the several schemes, and some delay in final and ultimate results will be necessary. In the meanwhile, appropriations are made to give temporary relief to commerce by dredging the Passes. We reach the following conclusions on this subject:

1. The question is still open and undetermined, as to which plan, Canal or jetty, will best answer the commercial wants of the Mississippi Valley—and this question can only safely and satisfactorily be settled either by additional and careful surveys or actual experiment.

2. It is a question of so much magnitude, and affecting so many interests that the National Government does not propose, by popular clamor from any section or any class, to be hurried in its solution.

3. The Outlet to the Gulf, has so many rivals, along the lakes, and the water lines advocated through Virginia and Georgia—and meets such opposition from the railroads, that only great patience, wisdom and discretion on the part of our Representatives in the House and Senate, will secure that unanimity and concert of action requisite for success.

4. The public opinion that supposes any one or all of the Congressional Representatives from Louisiana can manipulate and arbitrarily control this great industrial question, is an ignorant one, and the disposition to pass hasty and censorious judgments, on either the actions or motives of the gentlemen in the House and Senate, who control this question and who are supposed to understand the difficulties attending such legislation, is not only unjust, but ill-advised, and can only injure the very interests that these capacious fault-finders claim to advance.

Earnest, hopeful effort and charitable interchange of thoughts among all who are involved; and patient waiting, as well as working, will remove the embargoes, found in the obstructions of the delta, on the commerce and values of the Mississippi Valley.

SUPERINTENDENT BROWN AND OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Congressman Darrall, in his very able speech in the National House of Representatives, on the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, pays the following deserved compliment to our State Superintendent of Public Education:

"The requirements of the school law have been faithfully observed by the board, and no case has come to their knowledge of the exclusion of a pupil on account of race, color, or previous condition. Not has this strict adherence to the law been attended by any of the unfavorable results so freely predicted, in advance of the honest trial of an impartial system of education. As a general thing, pupils have preferred to attend at schools where their associates are of their own race, but in the instances where, under the action of the law, schools have to some extent become mixed schools, difficulty is experienced. In one school where, under the passionate impulse of the moment, the whole number of white children was withdrawn because of the admission of colored pupils, they have returned to their places, and the school is proceeding harmoniously."

"This shows the effect of impartial schools in the city of New Orleans, and such was the result all over the State as is shown by the reports of superintendents and school directors at that time. Since then, although there has been an occasional growl in the press, the people have seen the practical workings of such a system, and are satisfied, and instead of the schools being destroyed as it was asserted they would be, just as it is now they will be in Virginia and Tennessee, they have increased and prospered to-day there are ten times as many of public schools in the State that there were before the passage of the law. And, it is the State superintendent of education since the 1st of January, 1873, a colored man, a gentleman in the true sense of the word; and one whose energy, varied accomplishments, and thorough education peculiarly qualify him for the duties of his position. Under his charge the schools of the State are more prosperous than ever before, the only drawback being the want of means to place them on an equal footing with those of more favored communities. If any time would admit I would like to read to the colored superintendent of education, but I will content myself by saying that he has performed his trying duties in such a manner as to gain the respect and disarm the prejudice of all his political enemies."

Some days in a mainly delivered before Republican Club on Political Liberty of the party protection of the party to be corrected habit that obtained among this measure, of course points to the vision of the party contemporaries know under the hand this Pinchback and a well written readable matter "the oldest and heavily spiced that suits the not our purpose repeated and of sensations suggest in this article back, but to not Gov. Pinchback ally" and "a adding "He p Kellogg, and the

This statement to suggest titles inspiration for that that knows but charge it with serious conviction political or other sometimes has is but never rises to conviction. As if we may be also an impersonal either passively of fore, we are led to that the statement inspired by some ob saving the "quasi" journal and anxious of obligations for by Gov. Pinchback would be convenient time to ignore.

Self-protection honor allows the a treacherous co party interposed to judge of the n eficiency of the s judged from eit points, the record back, as a political pare favorably critics, and thou General, he may h more than once to he has never chan and thought he necessary to make n with distrust on o case the purpose party, protect his his country and connection, it is s say, that in the judg mindy people prior to prejudice the temporary al over the South to is behind them, veras of the imme the victories the them—Gov. Pinch more to form a coo ion, in both race hopeful sentiment the South—more for their future— to attain that whic all the forms of a permanent prosper supercilious, super and colored demag who now seem to chief mission of it dog in the manag wards, and to en other, the virtues that they themselves

If I have made it with you, I owe you have no right to the time if I do my own

If I was going to of Faith, African, would point my dog ni time, waggan Billings.

A smile may be b least in and the n tiful in the air while nooning of the sea.

Never be cast do If a spider break th times, twenty times Make up your mind and you will do it.

Some days since Gov. Pinchback is a mainly well considered address delivered before the third Ward Republican Club, indicated numerous Political abuses, which the safety of the party, no less than the protection of the citizen, demanded to be corrected. He instanced the habit that obtained, to some extent among the members of the Legislature, of controlling desirable appointments on the basis of a division of the profits. Our versatile contemporary, the *Picayune*, sometimes known as the "Oyster Journal," under the caption, with which we head this article and with Gov. Pinchback as the subject, produces a well written and racy article—readable mainly, and reliable—the "oldest and best" because heavily spiced with the scandal that suits the morbid mind. It is not our purpose to refer to the oft repeated and oft refuted misrepresentations suggested and insinuated in this article against Senator Pinchback, but to note the assertion that Gov. Pinchback was an "expensive ally" and "a shifty confederate," adding: "He proved the first to Kellogg, and the last to Warmoth."

This statement is so positive, as to suggest either a conviction or an inspiration for its origin. No one that knows our contemporary, will charge it with ever having had a serious conviction upon any subject, political or otherwise; the *Picayune* sometimes has ideas and "visions" but never rises to the dignity of a conviction. As nearly, as possible if we may be allowed to say so, it is an impersonal journal, without either passions or principles—therefore, we are led to the conclusion that the statement of the *Picayune* is inspired by some obliged outsider, receiving the *quasi* support of that journal and anxious to be relieved of obligations for services rendered Gov. Pinchback, and which it could be convenient now or sometime to ignore.

Self-protection demands, and never allows the abandonment of treacherous confederate, and the party interested alone is competent to judge of the necessity and sufficiency of the services of his ally judged from either of these standpoints, the record of Gov. Pinchback, as a political leader will, commend favorably with that of his politics, and though like an astute general, he may have had occasion more than once to change his base, he has never changed his principles, and though he may yet find it necessary to make new allies, or look with distrust on old ones—in each case the purpose will be to save his party, protect his people, and serve his country and State. In this connection, it is not out of place to say, that in the judgment of the healthy minded people—who rise superior to prejudice and look through the temporary clouds that hang over the South to the sunshine that behind them, and over the recollections of the immediate present, to the victories that will succeed them—Gov. Pinchback is doing more to form a correct public opinion on both races, and inspire a hopeful sentiment in the people of the South—more to prepare them for their future and to help them attain that which they expect, in the forms of a vigorous, healthy, permanent prosperity—than all the pernicious, superficial, acrid white and colored demagogues combined do now seem to think that the true mission of life is to play "the dog in the manger," to level down, and to envy and deery in the virtues and successes that they themselves cannot acquire.

I have made an appointment with you, I owe you punctuality; I have no right to throw away your time if I do my own.—Cecil

I was going to paint a picture of Faith, Affection, and Honesty, I would paint my dog looking up in his wagen hiz tail.—Josh Williams.

A smile may be bright while the heart is sad—the rainbow is beautiful in the air while beneath is the mourning of the sea.

Never be cast down by trifles. A spider break his web twenty times, twenty times will he mend it. Pick up your mind to do a thing, and you will do it.

Writes of the College boy, in the
New York Tribune:
"Some day in middle age he wakes up
to find that the education he has received
is such that he, too, grumbles over
fickleness or poor—over financial emor-
gism; that he has forgotten Kant and Emerson
and German idealities, and is given over
to zeal in the sugar trade or the spawning
of fish, or to break in the village church
of which he is an elder. Alma Mater and
her lore he remembers with a good-
natured laugh and nod, but there is nothing
so sacred or dear to him, or so often re-
membered, as the simple teachings of the
old, fat, tender-hearted mother, whom,
when her work was done, he laid reverently
to rest in the church-yard."

Now—
That we are to have a vigorous
campaign in which "distinguished"
orators and otherwise, of all parties
are to take a hand, it may be as well
for them to remember that the "dear
people" will be edified and particu-
larly pleased if remembering that
the Saxon tongue, like its battle-axe,
is sharp and vigorous, their lan-
guage should be terse; without the
embellishments which too often
destroy the strength of their ideas.
Be short and to the point, gentle-
men.

THE BECHER—
Tilton scandal has at last obtained
an investigation, which promises at
least to show the temper of the
silver-tongued Theodore, if not his
good judgment. In his valedictory
in the *Golden Age*, he rather
uniquely says;
"In pursuance of a long-cherished plan,
I have extricated myself from the editor-
ship of this journal, and shall hereafter be
a writer in it, signing my name to what I
write."

IN—
Its effort at the social as political
reform of its members, the self-
style "White League," is said to be
making a flutter among its leaders.
Some foolish member having pro-
posed, besides the interdiction of all
social intercourse with Republicans,
that the relations between the sexes
and races, should also be super-
vised for the special purpose of
stopping a heretofore very common
practice. This resolution has, we
learn, created much ill-feeling and
decided bad blood among the
patrons. The leaders revolting at
such super-servicable dictation.

THE CHARM—
Of music are so, thoroughly ap-
preciated by the management of
the Jesuit Church, on Baronne
Street, that with an accomplished
chorister and a very fine choir, hun-
dreds of visitants are attracted
every Sunday morning to listen
thereto. This commendable feature
might be better imitated by some
of our many other Metropolitan
Churches.

Our Book Table.
Theodore Tilton as a journalist,
has always been noted for a certain
elegance of diction and smoothness
of style which makes his articles
really pleasant reading apart from
the matter contained. He has re-
cently appeared as a writer of fiction,
essaying his first book in "Tempest
Tossed." Without at all detracting
from the merits of this wonderfully
romantic production, we may be
pardoned if we write that in our
pinion the excellent Theodore
might have written a more probable
and not so stilted a story.
To have so crazy a plot as that
which places the heroine with her
father on board of a stoutly built
ship, abandoned by her captain and
trew in the South Atlantic ocean,
then, within a few hundred miles
of their journey's end; and there
permitted to float for years until an
improbable hero shall search for
and rescue them; the maiden mean-
while, having grown from an infant
womanhood, is taxing one's cre-
dibility too much. The utterances of
the principal character are very Til-
monian, flowery and impassioned to
the extreme. Altogether the book
is unsatisfactory and, shall we write
it—unpalatable.

The American Annual Cyclopaedia
and Register of Important Events
the year 1878; embracing politi-
cal, civil, military, and social affairs;
public documents, biography, statis-
tics, commerce, finance, literature,
science, agriculture, and mechan-
ical industry. New York: D. Ap-
pleton & Co., 1874.
This volume, like all of the series
Appleton & Co.'s, is as accurate
and replete with the subject matters
treated as the most careful reader
could desire to require.

Very properly to our mind the
New National Era brands the Re-
publican members of Congress who
voted against the Supplementary
Civil Rights Bill on June 20th, 1874,
thus: Roderick B. Butler, Tenn.;
H. H. Harrison, Tenn.; Ira B. Hyde,
Mo.; Lloyd Lowndes, Md.; J. B.
Seper, Va.; W. W. Phelps, N. J.;
W. H. Ray, Ill.; E. O. Stanford, Mo.;
C. Y. Thomas, Va.; J. M. Thoms-
burg, Tenn.

On the "Independence of the
Press" *Harper's Weekly* has the fol-
lowing:

"One of the most significant and
cheering signs of this time," is this
practical emancipation of the press.
Its influence was never more tell-
ing than it is now. It was never more
palpable, than it is now. It was
never more powerful, than it is now.
It was during the last session of Con-
gress. The Veto Message was
debated, the result of the united
strong and intelligent position of
the press. And it may be fairly
said that the Republican press has
saved the Republican party from
the very serious errors into which
the leaders would have precipitated
it and has saved it by the most in-
dependent and rigorous censuring
and warning and appeal."

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, and
Gov. Bard, of Georgia, both ad-
vocate Gen. Grant for a third term
on the trust that he will veto and
defeat the passage of the Civil
Rights Bill.

Gov. Kemper concludes a series
of letters on this subject with these
words:

"As to the Federal Executive head, I
shall render him no jealous hostility, but
fair and unprejudiced judgment. For
the sake of our united and hearty support
I shall rejoice if he so dilute the
example of Washington; if he so aid in
restoring the landmarks of the Constitu-
tion, lately overthrown by the violence of
war; if he so respect the right of the States
and the people to self-government as to
cancel the edicts of war and the wrongs
of the whole of his future administration.
So far as his influence has saved us from
the degradation of test-oath and civil-rights
laws; so far as he has abstained from exer-
cising the centralizing and dangerous
powers of the Enforcement act, he is en-
tirely in our hands and support. But I
unambiguously do not endorse a great part
of his policy in respect to a national cur-
rency, and if he adopts as a rule of his
administration such intermeddling in
local affairs as that just resorted to at
Richmond by the Attorney General of the
United States, then he will establish be-
tween us and himself a gulf as impassable
as that which separates good from evil in
another life."

Commenting upon the White
League organization in this State as
a "Desperate Expedient," the
Albion News, leading Demo-
cratic paper of the South-West as
of Texas, says:

"The desperate nature of the plan of
the White League is very evident. In-
stead of proposing to divide the black
vote and form a union of tax-paying
whites and blacks in a common hostility
to misgovernment, oppression and ro-
bbery, it proposed to proscribe politically
the whole body of negroes. This is in the
face of the constitutional provisions,
federal and State, which expressly guar-
antee to those people the elective fran-
chise. Whoever catastrophe may ensue,
it is pretty certain that this right of the
checks will never be nullified by any
direct and categorical aggression upon it,
which as seems to be contemplated by this
White League."

An agreeable appointment to
Louisiana, and to the Republicans of
the South, is the proposed tender
of the diplomatic mission to Russia
made vacant by the acceptance of
Gen. Marshall Jewell, of the Post-as-
ter Generalship) to Gen. James
Longstreet, of this city.

Able and patriotic, the General
will bring to the conduct of his
mission, and should be accept, the most
sincere and earnest devotion to our
American institutions, reflecting
the broadest sense of the true
American character.

THOS. H. HANDY & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
HAZARAC BRANDIES,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,
Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
EDWARD LILIENTHAL,
—DEALER IN—
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND
SILVERWARE,
No. 95 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE
GLASSES.
June 6, 1874.
MEN'S
URNISHING GOODS.
B. T. WALSH,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Bourne State Central Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans,
July 1, 1874.—At a meeting of the committee it was

Resolved, That convention of the Republican party of Louisiana be and is is hereby called to meet at New Orleans on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of August, 1874, at twelve o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, choosing a new State Central Committee, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Resolved, That at this convention the delegates elected from the first, second, third and sixth congressional districts shall nominate candidates for Congress for their respective districts.

Resolved, That the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State are hereby authorized and required to call elections of delegates to said convention and forward to the president of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected; countersigned by the secretaries of their respective committees, on or before the time fixed for the holding of the convention.


Resolved, That the basis of representation said convention shall be as follows:—Every 100 Republican votes, as cast at the last general election in each parish and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for a remaining fraction of over one-half of that number; and provided further, that each parish and each ward in the city of New Orleans shall be entitled to at least one delegate; provided further, that if in any parish or ward of the city of New Orleans the number of Republican votes, cast at the general election of 1870 should, exceed the number cast at the election of 1872, then the basis of representation in such parish or ward shall be computed upon the ratio of 1870.

DISTRIBUTION OF DELEGATES

Assumption	4
Boutteville	4
Cadillac	6
Carrollton	2
Cassier	1
Cecilia	8
Clasencia	1
Edwell	1
Emerchon	1
Farrall	3
Hochstadt	2
Lorraine	2
Mercadia	3
Soto	8
Stilliciana, East	3
Stilliciana, West	8
Tankin	1
Viant	2
Vieria	1
Verville	4
Wickson	1
Yarson	1
Bayette	4
Fourche	1
McGooln	1
Wingston	1
Madison	4
Merchouse	8
Chitchoches	4
Leane	1
First ward	4
Second ward	9
Third ward	5
Fourth ward	2
Fifth ward	4
Sixth ward	2
Seventh ward	4
Eighth ward	2
Ninth ward	2
Tenth ward	2
Eleventh ward	1
Twelfth ward	1
Thirteenth ward	1
Fourteenth ward	1
Fifteenth ward	1
Sixteenth ward	1
Seventeenth ward	1
Calchia	1
Quemines	3
Ant Conpee	8
Pides	4
River	1
Obland	1
Bine	1
Bernard	1
Charles	1
Helena	1
Jones	4
John Baptist	2
Landry	4
Martin	4
Mary	2
Thammy	1
Gigipahoa	2
Ansans	5
Parsons	3
Concion	1
Million	1
Shington	1
Bester	2
nn	1

S. B. PACKARD, president.
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Louisiana State Lottery Company,
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S C H E M E.
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HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN
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Prize of.....5,000 is.....5,000
Prize of.....2,500 is.....2,500
Prize of.....100 are.....20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
Approximations of \$200 each for the
nine remaining units of the same
20,000 prize are.....\$2,700
Approximations of \$200 each for the
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10,000 prize are.....1,800
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nine remaining units of the same
5,000 prize are.....900
Prizes, amounting to.....\$30,400
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PRIZES.**
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[illegible]

The Louisianian.

COGGIA'S COMET.

Professor Henry M. Parkhurst, in his second letter to the New York Tribune, has the following comforting statement to make respecting the monster's tail:

Since writing my communication in the Tribune of July 4, I have satisfied myself that the delay of the comet's tail from curvature will be about four days, during which time the earth will have moved so far that no probable errors of computation or of estimation would bring us within it. Having settled that point, I shall introduce an illustration which otherwise might have been too suggestive of danger. A tall man, having an India rubber club, two feet long, and three inches in diameter at the end, sees a spider running very rapidly across the table. He raises his club aloft at arm's length and brings it down with a terrific blow. He aims for a point two feet in advance of the spider, allow for its motion, and strikes very nearly the point which the spider would have reached when the club struck the table; but in consequence of the club bending a little more than he anticipated, the spider escapes by one inch. This is an approximate representation, on a small scale, of what takes place within the next three weeks, with two exceptions. In the first place the club, instead of being of rubber, is of such attenuated material that if the spider were hit he would not know it; and secondly, an ordinary spider would be many thousand times too large to represent the earth. Perhaps I should add a third, that the size of the club is only known from estimates, since it may increase in thickness during the blow.

On July 3, I estimated the length of the tail of the comet to be 7° 30', but the end of it was so faint that many persons saw it not much more than half that distance. On July 5, I estimated the length to be 12°, and a company of persons with me varied in their estimate from 12° to 14° by comparison with stars known to me, and one, "by the aid of a little imagination," could see it for a length of 14°. Taking my own estimates, the tail had increased in length six per cent within these two days, although part of this may be due to the unnoticed haze in the atmosphere on the third.

The brightness of the comet on the third and fourth indicates that it will have an equality on July 14 with the star Altair, the brightest star, with three exceptions, visible in the evening with it. As Donati's comet equaled Arcturus in brightness, I am by no means confident that the present will be equally bright.

The motion of the earth is 1,589,000 miles per day; that of the comet about 4,000,000 per day, and will continue about the same so long as it remains visible. The motion of that part of the tail nearest us is nearly 6,000,000 miles per day; that is, seventy per second, which is 5000 times faster than the motion of an express train. The thickness of the tail I assume at about 5,000,000 miles at the distance of 26,000,000 miles from the head, when it shall have reached that length. If the earth were to pass centrally through it the passage would occupy about twenty-four hours. Passing through the extreme edge, as I at first thought possible, would not occupy more than four to six hours. My computations indicate that the nearest approach to the centre of the tail will be not less than 4,000,000 miles, which would be distance from the edge of the tail of 1,500,000 which is six times the distance of the moon. But this will be sufficiently near to cause it to appear enormously large, if it can be seen at all, of which I hope to be able to speak more definitely within a few days. One thing is certain; it will be there whether we can see it or not.

Knowledge enables man to lay his hand upon the great machinery which God has constructed and to direct its movements for his own benefit.

FLOGGING JUDAS ISCARIOT.

In all parts of the world, wherever Portuguese sailors find themselves, they invariably, on Good Friday, go through the ceremony of flogging Judas Iscariot. In London, on Good Friday this year, Portuguese and South American vessels lying in the London docks commemorated their usual annual custom. At daybreak a block of wood, roughly carved, to imitate the betrayer, clothed up in a sailor's suit, a red worsted cap on the head, was hoisted by a rope around the neck into the fore-rigging. The crews of the various vessels then went to the chapel; on their return, about 11 A. M., amid shouts and great jeering and derision, the figure was lowered, cast into the dock, and ducked three times then hoisted aboard, kicked around the dock, and lashed to the capstan. The crew, who had by this time worked themselves into a state of frantic excitement, with knotted ropes proceeded to lash the effigy, at first in a body, then in pairs, and kept up the flogging until every vestige of clothing had been cut to tatters. During all this the ship's bell kept up an incessant clang, and the captains of the ships, looking on admiringly, served out grog to the exhausted men. Those not engaged in the flogging kept up a sort of rude chant intermingled with epithets anything but complimentary to Judas. At one o'clock the dummies were unlash and conveyed with much ceremony to the galley, where they were burned amidst the cheers of the sailors and the crowd. —Douglas County News.

THE "AMERICAN PILGRIM."

Under the above caption the N. Y. Times' very clever Rome correspondent, in one of his interesting letters to that journal, has this to say:

"The 'American Pilgrims' have had their week of observations and experiences in the City of Rome. They have had an interview with the Holy Father, received his blessing, and been allowed to kiss his hand. The higher honor of kissing his foot was not conceded to them. The presence of these wanderers from afar has afforded the Roman newspapers something to talk about and it has given them opportunity to exhibit their powers of railery; but it must be said that some of them have made a pretty poor fist of it. To the clerical journals this visit from the Catholics of the New World is a great event. Devotion worthy of the highest admiration, and never to be too warmly praised, is that of one hundred men and women making a journey of more than four thousand miles to console the Holy Father in his golden sorrow—effectually to be soothed by the golden balm and ointments of American devotion or distillation. As long as a stream of wealth pours in, not all the cruelties of Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Government have the power to break the old man's heart. The Catholics from America have received the communion from the hand of his Holiness, and a variety of entertainments have been improvised for their distraction. They have shown much judgment in not making themselves conspicuous by wearing badges or adopting any peculiarities of dress to offend the prejudices of the carping extremists among the Romans. Indeed, so far as I have had opportunity to observe, a simplicity becoming to sincere persons has been preserved, and such conduct has been spoken of in respectful terms."

THE FAMILY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, July 17, Sir Bartle Frere having gone to Cambridge to take an honorary degree, the chair was taken by Sir Henry Rawlinson, who, before proceeding to the papers of the evening, said the meeting would like to hear what the Government would do as regarded the family of the late Dr. Livingstone. Sir Bartle Frere had already informed the society that the pension of £200 per annum would be continued to the family and that an application had been made to the Government urging also a grant of money. The amount recommended by the deputation had been £10,000 or £11,000, but the Government, taking all the circumstances into consideration, had thought that justice would be done

by granting a sum of £3,000, and Parliament would be asked to vote this amount. The Government had also undertaken to pay all arrears to the followers and servants of the Doctor. About £1,000 had been due in this way when his followers reached Zanzibar, and the Consul there drew for the amount on the Royal Geographical Society. The council, though feeling the greatest interest in and honor for Dr. Livingstone, did not think they were fairly liable for these debts and her Majesty's Government had taken the whole upon themselves, so that now all pecuniary matters between the late Dr. Livingstone and the Geographical Society have been satisfactorily concluded.

A man who had been cruel to a horse was convicted in Little Shasta, California. The jury fixed the fine at one dollar, and the Justice followed with a speech. "This man's been tried four times, gentlemen of the jury," he said, "and you're the first twelve that had sense enough to find him guilty. But what under heavens did you make jackasses of yourselves for by putting the fine at one dollar, after you've done an average decent thing. Taint any of your business any way, what he's fined. I'll look after that myself. It'll be sixty dollars."

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN.

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist. It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to our readers the information—guidance—encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship. In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLIOY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them. Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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United States Treasury in Louisiana—In United States Branch Mint, corner Esplanade and North Peters; Benj. F. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer.
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United States Customs—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James P. Casey, Collector.
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LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

William P. Kellogg, of Orleans, Governor.
C. O. Antoine, of Cadeo, Lieutenant Governor.
A. P. Field, of Orleans, Attorney General.
P. F. Deslondes, of Iberville, Sec. of State.
Antoine Dubuclat, of Iberville, Treasurer.
Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.
Wm. G. Brown, of Orleans, Superintendent of Public Education.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

J. T. Ludelling, of Ouachita, Chief Justice.
R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
J. G. Tallaferra, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.
W. J. Wyle, of Carroll, Associate Justice.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—L. A. Wiltz, Room 9, City Hall.
Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.
Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.
Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzerreiter, Room 23, City Hall.
Administrator of Police—Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.
Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.
Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Strucken, Room 15, City Hall.
Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.
City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.
Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.
City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.
Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.
Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.
Coroners—J. N. Polwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court, John Gray, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.
First Office, Davidson Court, Michael Gomon, Judge.
Second Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor—Eugene Stas, Judge.
Third Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine; Webster Long, Judge.
Fourth Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder.
First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.
Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.
Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Lachesche, Justice.
Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.
Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otis, Justice.
Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.
Seventh—908 Magazine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.
Eight Justice Court—August Sanlet, Justice.
Sheriff's Office of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.
Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—F. C. Antoine, 192 Canal street.
Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.
City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perillat street, opposite Loost.
Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.
Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.
Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.
Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road, between Burgundy and Union, corner St. Claude.
Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.
Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.
Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.
Chalmere—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.
Chalmere—Boys and Girls; cor. Chalmere and Esplanade.
Clatsome—Boys; corner Clatsome and St. Peter.
Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanee.
Colosseum—Girls; Colosseum, bet. Valence and Bourbon.
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
Desoto—Girls; Magazine, bet. Rampart and St. Charles.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth street.
Edmonde—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Acarbone, between St. Claude and Magazine.
Flak—Yours; cor. Franklin and Perdrie.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet. Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thais.
Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boudreau and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicite and St. Andrew.
Lafayette—Boys; corner Lafayette and Philip.
Lafayette and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Oak and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Maison—Girls; cor. Frieur and Palmira.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Ursinart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mouche—Boys and Girls; Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chalmere and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Frieur and Schombr.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Villere.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Summer—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Aile and Esplanade.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartre and Fiey.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Continued.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans—Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmet and Duquesne, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Benevolent Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perillat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—Stats, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tehonphton, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Callopo.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet. Broad and Dohndoe.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytanee.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Loostine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor. Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor. Toult.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytanee, cor. St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartre, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—Magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphan Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Mary's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St. Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Callopo.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Miner Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.
Belgium—38 Chartre.
Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.
Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Poydras.
Denmark—H. T. Trullien, Consul, 30 Magazine.
France—Charles Minaret, Acting Consul, 11 St. Louis.
Great Britain—A. de G. Poulbanc, Consul, 18 Carondelet.
Greece—M. M. Benassi, Consul, 35 Carondelet.
Italy—G. Galli, Consul, 77 Conti.
Mexico—L. M. Avandano, Acting Consul, 160 Common.
Netherlands—Amesde, Countess, 30 Decatur.
Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Bernie G. Guller, Consul, 64 Carondelet.
Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, Consul, 42 Poydras.
Prussia—A. J. de Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.
Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 63 Baronne.
Spain—Carlos Pio, Consul, 113 Dauphine.
Switzerland—X. Wagnon, Consul, 44 Carondelet.
Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—113 Gravier street.
Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Westcott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Bell Telephone Company—351 Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—39 Carondelet street.
Stokor's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hing Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—33, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tehonphton.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartre and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kiddier, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southeast corner Canabroue, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert H. Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartre.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—123 Gravier.
New Orleans Free Press—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.
New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Callopo.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
Ponchartraine Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.

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THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE

ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL

BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 326, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds, then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the third bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 19 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 43, the bells will strike 4, then another pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 5—45. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 10 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will terminate the alarm. The Fire Department is the body from which the alarm is sounded.

Boxes designated by any automatic

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets

6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets

7 Ninth Street Market

8 Corner Carondelet and Eighth streets

9 " Prytanee and Ninth streets

10 " Magnolia and Washington streets

11 " Sixth and St. Denis streets

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